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DJIBOUTI

COMMISSION SEEKS TO RESOLVE AFAR GRIEVANCES

TA0721144 Paris AFP in English 2016 GMT 7 Jan 78 TA

[Excerpts] Djibouti, Jan 7 (AFP)--A special commission of Afar leaders recently set up to resolve the government crisis resulting from the resignation of five Afar ministers--including Premier Ahmed Dini--last month, met with President Hassan Gouled on Thursday, reliable sources said here today.

So far no solution has yet been found to the crisis, the first since this small country in the Horn of Africa became independent from France last June.

The sources said that the commission was formed soon after the return here on Dec 24 of Foreign Minister Abdallah Kamil, the only Afar representative along with Justice Minister Ali Yusuf Ismael who did not resign.

The commission, whose members were selected by all Afar leaders, is chaired by Mr Kamil and also includes Senator Barkat Gourad.

Last Thursday it met for the first time with President Gouled to whom it expressed its grievances.

A fresh meeting, seen as decisive, was scheduled for tomorrow.

The commission was said to be asking for a more equitable distribution of cabinet posts--now the Issas have 13 posts, the tiny Arab minority one and the Afars two--of jobs in the army and the civil service as well as for the release of some Afar prisoners.

These prisoners were believed to number 20, some arrested several months ago following the discovery of arms caches in the northern Afar-populated region and others seized following terrorist attacks in Tadjourah, Yoboki and here late last year.

Meanwhile, authorities have recently stopped the systematic police searches they ordered following the Dec. 15 grenade attack.

ETHIOPIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EAST GERMANY SEND RELIEF SUPPLIES

LD0719194 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Czechoslovak committee for solidarity and friendship has donated 16 quintals of assorted medicine to the Ethiopian committee for peace, solidarity and friendship.

Handing over the donation, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Ethiopia, Comrade Zdenek Hajek, said that the donation by the Czechoslovak committee and the people of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic demonstrate their full solidarity with the struggle of the Ethiopian revolutionary brothers.

He said that Czechoslovakia will continue its solidarity and support for Ethiopia's socialist construction and for a way of life free of exploitation. He said that the donation was a token of the all-round assistance of the Czech working people to revolutionary forces of socialist Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, the solidarity committee of the GDR has sent to the Ethiopian peace, solidarity and friendship committee 973 tons of powdered milk, estimated to cost over 1.2 million marks today. The GDR committee had also sent 15 children's beds and two children's bicycles in aid to one higher city dwellers association in Addis Ababa.

TANJUG: ERITREANS CLAIM 1200 ETHIOPIANS CAPTURED

LD071022Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0929 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 7 (INA)--The Eritrean revolutionaries have taken 1200 captives in battles against Ethiopian forces in Massawa Port on the Red Sea, Eritrean sources said.

Inhabitants of the Eritrean city Cheren saw last week a military parade staged by Eritrean revolutionary forces during which the first batch of these captives were shown.

An Eritrean spokesman announced that the battles in Massawa reached a decisive stage.

SIERRA LEONE ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

LD062025Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, this afternoon received a special message sent by Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The message was delivered at the Grand Palace to Comrade Chairman Mengistu by Ambassador (Ayim Mbaye), the special envoy of President Siaka Stevens. In presenting the message, Ambassador (Ayim Mbaye) gave a detailed account of the agreement reached between Ethiopia and Sudan at the meeting held in Freetown, and elaborated on the efforts made by President Stevens, together with President Bongo, the current chairman of the OAU, for the success of the meeting.

After receiving the message, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked the Government of Sierra Leone for the efforts it made and the cooperation it showed at the meeting held in Freetown. Comrade Chairman Mengistu explained to Ambassador (Mbaye) the details of the invasion being carried out by the reactionary ruling classes of Somalia, through the deployment of their armed forces, and the repercussion of the war of invasion.

Finally, Chairman Mengistu asked the ambassador to convey the heartfelt greetings of the government and people of Ethiopia to the government and people of Sierra Leone and the president.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Maj Berhanu Baye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council standing committee and head of the foreign affairs committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; Dr Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; as well as Mrs Joka Banguar, the Sierra Leone ambassador to Ethiopia.

ADDIS ABABA: 147 EPRP YOUTHS GRANTED AMNESTY

LD081912Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Today, 147 youths, who had been picked up from urban dwellers association 39, higher 4 [as heard] of Addis Ababa, were released after making a public apology. The youths, members of the fascist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] apologized to a meeting of urban dwellers associations and pledged to return to the revolutionary camp which they had abandoned, after being misled by cheap propaganda. The repentants admitted to having committed acts of sabotage and of being involved in other counter-revolutionary activities. After their release they were briefed by political cadres on the objective reality in the country, the progress of the revolution and the counter-revolutionary activities of EPRP.

ASSASSINATION OF DIREDAWA OFFICIAL REPORTED

LD081854Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD

[Summary] Getachew Wondimagegne, a member of the provisional people's organizing office of the Diredawa and Gurgura district was killed yesterday by hired assassins.

KENYA

VICE PRESIDENT WARNS REFUGEES AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD082004Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has warned refugees living in Kenya not to abuse the hospitality accorded to them. He advised them against using Kenya as a base for subversive activities against the country and for committing heinous crimes.

Conducting a fund drive in aid of Kaptagat girls secondary school in Uasin Gishu District, Mr Moi noted with dismay press reports in which some refugees in Kenya had been charged with serious offenses. The vice president said although refugees were allowed to live in Kenya and in other countries, they should avoid indulging themselves in subversive activities and crimes. The vice president urged Kenyans to thank the president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, for the prevailing stability and prosperity.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE NOTES AMBITIONS OF FOREIGN POWERS

LD071541Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0440 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Report on Somali President Siad Barre's speech at the opening of the first congress of the general association of Somali cooperatives in Mogadiscio on 6 January]

[Excerpts] Speaking about the current political situation in the world, the president told his audience that the tension in the Horn of Africa was absolute evidence of the changing political situation.

He added that the nationalist struggles arising from the decadence and collapse of the Abyssinian kingdom, which enabled the gallant liberation movements of western Somalia, Somali-Abo and Eritrea to gain great and decisive victories every day of the week in their struggles for freedom and independence from the Abyssinian colonial yoke.

Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Siad Barre said the SDR appealed for full support for the liberation movements which, he said, were colonized for a long time by the fascist Abyssinian regime, and which are suffering severe and untold difficulties and suppression. He added that hundreds of workers, students, (?young people), farmers, women and children were (?murdered) daily.

The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] secretary general, SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, also spoke about the dangerous (?condition) that the Addis Ababa regime is currently in and of the foreign powers (?which have put their might on its side). These latter, he said, had selfish, partisan interests that included strategic and other ambitions in the Horn of Africa.

Challe Siad said that socialism had taught that support should be given to suppressed peoples fighting for their freedom and self-determination. [Words indistinct] of the present Russian leadership is one which is opposed to this reality. Therefore, the intervention of Russia, Cuba and others in the situation in the Horn of Africa, which concerns only the forces opposing each other, is a breach of the UN Charter, because the issue belongs to the OAU, which should solve it, Challe Siad said.

The president pointed out that the ugly maneuvers by foreign powers are aimed at stifling the legitimate struggle of the liberation fronts and, at the same time, as a reaction to the vigilance of the Somali people, they seek to destroy the progress achieved by the Somali people, who, day and night, always side with and support the liberation movements of western Somalia, Somali-Abo, and Eritrea. He added that the ultimate objective was to invade the SDR and endanger its sovereignty and existence.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre thanked Arab, African and other countries which had contributed to the support of the nationalist liberation movements of the Somali people, a people who are struggling to achieve their freedom and progress.

Challe Siad appealed to the nations of the world to pay special attention to the current problem in the Horn of Africa which, he said, was not confined to the peoples living in the area. He emphasized the need for peace in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea which, he said, were very important for world communication and commerce.

SIAD BARRE SAYS SOMALIA IS READY TO NEGOTIATE

LD071556Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] A solution to the problem in the Horn of Africa demands that foreign forces pull out of the area and that, after this, the parties involved in the conflict enter into a dialog to solve the problem--these parties being the liberation movements of western Somalia, Somali-Abo, Eritrea and the Addis Ababa regime.

This was said last night by the SRSP secretary general and SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, when he addressed the first congress of the association of cooperatives at the police academy.

Challe Siad also declared that the Somali Government was ready to support any attempts to solve the problem in the spirit of Africanism if the Addis Ababa regime (?accepted the principle of self-determination) which was the basis of the OAU Charter.

Challe Siad said that the Addis Ababa regime's continuous raids on the SDR were an attempt to find an excuse for their failure to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the problem of the liberation fronts. In spite of this, the SDR would always be ready to negotiate directly and convince the Addis Ababa regime that its accusations were without foundation.

LUSAKA EMBASSY DENIES SOMALI FORCES IN OGADEN

LD072134Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali Embassy in Lusaka today dismissed reports from Nairobi that Somali forces were fighting the war in the Ogaden region with Ethiopia.

An embassy spokesman said that if Somali forces were involved in the war, fighting would have ended within a week instead of the protracted war that has been going on for the past 5 months.

The embassy spokesman said it is the western liberation front which is fighting Ethiopian troops in the Ogaden region and not Somali Republic soldiers.

LIBERIA

OPPOSITION GROUP SEEKS REGISTRATION AS PARTY

PA070033Y Paris AFP in English 0027 GMT 7 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 6 (AFP)--A delegation from the opposition Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL), based in the United States, this week met President William Tolbert and told him it wanted to set up as a political party here.

Mr Tolbert, whose True Whig Party has ruled Liberia for more than a century, welcomed the formation of another political party as long as it met legal requirements. These include membership of 300 or more people, and approval by parliament.

All 102 MPs at present are True Whigs, and political observers believe PAL will find it difficult to obtain their legislative approval.

PAL was formed 3 years ago in the United States. Its chairman is Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, who was formerly Liberian vice consul in New York. The group publishes a quarterly review highly critical of the government here.

Mr Tolbert offered Mr Matthews and two colleagues return trip tickets when they contacted him about visiting Liberia, and put a car at their disposal for travel throughout the country.

Mr Matthews told newsmen yesterday that President Tolbert's development programs were praiseworthy, but said the pace of change was not fast enough.

The Progressive Alliance is now preparing the legal documents for its registration. If registered, PAL will be the first opposition party here in 23 years. The last such was the Independent True Whig Party, which became defunct in 1955.

MALI

PRESIDENT MOUSSA TRAORE RESHUFFLES CABINET

TA071920Y Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 7 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Bamako, Jan 7 (AFP)--President Moussa Traore today carried out a cabinet reshuffle replacing four civilians by two members of the National Liberation Military Committee (CMLN) and two new civilians.

Lt. Col. Youssouf Traore, a former information minister, replaces Mustapha Soumare as education minister while Lt. Col. Missa Kone succeeds Mamady Keita as health and social affairs minister.

The two new civilians are Mohammed Hamani, an economist, who becomes minister in charge of state enterprises and Alioun Naye, a lawyer, who takes over the youth, sports, arts and culture portfolio from Mahamane Toure.

The former minister for state enterprises, Sekou Sangare, takes over the Labor Ministry from Assimi Diawara who replaces Sory Coulibaly as rural development minister.

The full government list was given as follows:

President and head of state--Colonel Moussa Traore

Planning minister--Lt. Col. Amadou Baba Diarra (CMLN vice-president)

Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation--Lt. Col. Charles Samba Sissoko (CMLN member)

Education--Lt. Col. Amadou Baba Diarra [as received]

Transport and Public Works--Lt. Col. Karim Dembele (CMLN member)

Defense, Interior and Security--Lt. Col. Kissima Doukara (CMLN member)

Justice--Lt. Col. Mamadou Sanogo (CMLN member)

Health and Social Affairs--Lt. Col. Missa Kone

Information and Telecommunications--Yaya Bagoyoko

Labor and Civil Service--Sekou Sangare

State Enterprises and Business--Muhammed Ahmed Hamani

Trade and Finance--Founeke Keita

Industrial Development and Tourism--Lamine Keita

Rural Development--Assimi Diawara

Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture--Aliou Blondin Beye.

TRAORE SENDS MESSAGE TO CUBAN, CAMEROONIAN LEADERS

PA062308Y Paris AFP in French 1702 GMT 6 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 6 Jan (AFP)--With hopes of welcoming you soon in Malian territory, I send wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of [words indistinct], the Malian chief of state, Col Moussa Traore, said in a message addressed to President Fidel Castro on the occasion of the island's national holiday.

We follow with great interest the struggle you lead for the consolidation of your independence, for your country's harmonious development and, likewise, we also greatly appreciate Cuba's solidarity with all peoples dedicated to the noble strength for their freedom and dignity, the Mali president added.

Colonel Traore also sent a message to Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo on the occasion of that country's independence anniversary in which Traore expressed his warm congratulations and best wishes for the well-being of the Cameroonian preside...

Traore especially wished for the strengthening of the cordial relations and cooperation existing between the two countries for the benefit of their peoples.

NIGERIA

GNA REPORTS ON PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS

LD061828Y Accra GNA in English 1638 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Jan 6 GNA--A nationwide registration of voters for general elections which will usher Nigeria to civilian rule by 1979 begins here next Saturday, January 14.

Over ten million people aged eighteen and above are expected to be registered.

Meanwhile, the electoral commission has mounted a publicity campaign to educate the public on the necessity of registering to elect new leaders that will lead Africa's most populous nation when the military hands over to civilians after 13 years rule.

The registration exercise is one of the important landmarks in the military government's programme to return the country to civil rule.

After the registration and completion of work of the Constituent Assembly presently meeting in Lagos to approve the country's new constitution and draw up guidelines for founding political parties the ban on politics would be lifted.

The government recently warned aspiring politicians to refrain from clandestine activities or they would be dealt with severely.

Some would-be politicians have met in different parts of the country under cultural and social associations and have been known to be aligning underground waiting for the ban on politics to be lifted.

One such leader, Mr J.S. Tarka, communications minister under the regime of General Gowon, told a television audience at Abeokuta, in the Ogun State of western Nigeria, that the name of his party was in the pocket and would be released immediately the ban is lifted.

Veteran politician Chief Obafemi Awolowo, opposition leader in the last civilian regime, also declared, "I am very much in the race for 1979."

He also said, "In our type of game you are only retired by death."

Yet another, Alhaji Aminu Kano, the powerful politician from the north, has called for the ban to be lifted by April this year instead of October proposed by the military.

ANGOLA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, RESHUFFLES GOVERNMENT

LD081542Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] A meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee ended early yesterday afternoon. Comrade Mambo Cafe, member of the Central Committee, read the final communique:

[Mambo Cafe--begin recording] On 7 January 1978 the first meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held its second session. The results of the First Congress of the MPLA were analyzed, the provisional regulations of the Central Committee were approved, tasks were distributed to the comrade members of the Central Committee, some changes were made in the constitutional law and the Central Committee members were informed about the structuring of the party, state and particularly of the government and of the economy. The previous session elected members to the State Secretariat and the Control Commission. The Central Committee was informed by the comrade president of the republic about the following changes in the composition of the government:

Ministry of Agriculture, minister:	Manuel Pedro Pacavira
Deputy minister:	Germano Gomes
Ministry of Transport, minister:	Fernando (Joaquim Namutela)
Ministry of Industry and Energy, minister:	Maj Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro
Deputy Minister:	Emilio Guerra
Ministry of Fisheries, minister:	Antonio da Costa Lopes da Camara
Ministry of Home Trade, minister:	Paulino Pinto Joao
Ministry of Foreign Trade, minister:	Roberto Antonio Victor Francisco de Almeida

State Secretariat for Communications, state secretary: Elides (?Itieio) Tome Alves Machado

Antonio Victor de Carvalho has also been appointed as governor of the National Bank.

Luanda, 7 January 1978, MPLA-Labor Party and Central Committee

The following resolution was also approved:

Resolution on the utilization, posting and transfer of cadres:

Considering that in order to define the socialist option of the Angolan people and the steps to create and apply the legal instruments which lead to the changes connected with production in the People's Republic of Angola, our task is to dispose of the negative nature that characterized it (?before) the meeting in order to enable it to reassume its social (?position), thus transforming it into a [word indistinct] of the honor and dignity of man;

Considering that in this context the resources in cadres must be rationally utilized in places where the tasks of national reconstruction demand them;

Considering that the anarchic posting of cadres from one sector to another and the frequent refusal by cadres to move to places where they are needed severely obstructs the road to the country's development;

The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party recommends that the executive organs promote a more rational distribution of cadres and expenses in accordance with planning, which should pay attention to the strategic needs of each sector.

Thus, it is essential to post technical cadres in sectors where they are most needed, regardless of the place where they are sent. Ministries and state bodies and economic units should reject any employment application that is not prescribed by competent institutions.

As for technical cadres serving state bodies, ministries and state economic units, the principle of posting them where the revolution needs them most must be applied. These bodies must act with a view to preventing the constant seepage of technical cadres from one sector to another by reason of material attractions.

The principle of vocational freedom and justice should not obstruct the reorganization of cadre posting, which is required by collective demands for economic and social development. They must watch and punish private units involved in attracting cadres by means of tempting offers and better amenities than those laid down by the current laws.

They must continue to carry out collective work as a way of linking the employee and the employer. They must determine and limit the [word indistinct] of private activities by national technical cadres, activities which are often carried out to the (?detriment) of the economic and social development of the country. Refusing transfer from one post to another should be (?considered) a violation of the interests of the national revolution and of the Angolan people and, as such, subject to the [word indistinct] of cadres.

Luanda, 7 January 1978. The struggle for national reconstruction continues and victory is certain.

LESOTHO

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ATTACKS FROM TRANSKEI

PA061536Y Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 6 Jan 78 PA

[Excerpts] Maseru, Lesotho, Jan 6 (AFP)--Lesotho has protested to South Africa over alleged attacks on villages in its southeastern areas by armed men said to have crossed from the Transkei.

In a note to Pretoria, Lesotho's Foreign Minister said armed groups attacked villages in the Quthing and Qacha's Nek [as received] areas, seizing cattle and horses from Lesotho farmers.

The Government of Lesotho regarded the incidents as very serious and had taken meausres to stop them, the note said. It added that in both countries' interests, the stolen livestock should be returned.

Relations between Maseru and Pretoria have deteriorated since October 1976 when South Africa created the "independent" Transkei. Lesotho complained to the U.N. Security Council last year that South Africa had closed its borders with her.

MOZAMBIQUE

SAMORA MACHEL, UK'S LORD CARVER BEGIN TALKS

LD061907Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Talks between President Samora Machel and the British high commissioner designate for Rhodesia, Lord Carver, began at the presidency of the republic this afternoon.

The UN representative for the colony, Gen Prem Chand, is attending the talks along with many advisers to the two officials. In addition to President Samora Machel, there are on the Mozambican side the minister of development and economic planning, Marcelino Dos Santos; the minister of information, Jorge Rebello; the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Dos Santos; and other party and government members.

Lord Carver arrived in the country's capital this afternoon. On his arrival he said that his talks will be centered on the aspects of a probable transitional government for Zimbabwe. The military aspects connected with the transitional government would be analyzed during the talks, the British representative said. Lord Carver denied the possibility of the British Government abandoning the Anglo-American proposals.

In turn, Gen Prem Chand, when questioned about the UN forces provided for in the Anglo-American plan, said that the discussion on this aspect would be held later when the negotiations are at a more advanced phase.

The talks between President Machel and Lord Carver will continue tomorrow.

Further Details Reported

LD062014Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Talks began in Maputo today between a delegation led by Britain's proposed resident commissioner for Zimbabwe, Carver, and a Mozambican delegation led by Comrade President Samora Machel.

Carver arrived at Maputo Mavalane Airport this afternoon with Prem Chand, the UN special representative for Zimbabwe. Others in the delegation were Michael (Court) Weir, as assistant under-secretary in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Stephen Low, the U.S. ambassador to Zambia; and military advisers to Carver and Prem Chand.

Speaking to reporters at the airport, Carver said he was here to have discussions on what he referred to as transitional arrangements in the Anglo-American proposals and (?in furtherance) of Security Council Resolution No 415, which envisaged himself and Prem Chand discussing with all concerned the military and associated arrangements which could lead to transition to majority rule in Zimbabwe.

"I am sure that both the advice and views I will get from President Samora Machel will be of great value in pursuing those proposals. I myself will explain to him some of the details of what we have been working on," Carver said.

Carver said he had no firm plans to meet any of the leaders of the Patriotic Front while in Maputo.

Machel, Carver End Talks

LD082020Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The talks between President Samora Machel and Field Marshal Carver, the British high commissioner designate for Rhodesia, ended early this evening. The last round of the talks was also attended by Gen Prem Chand, UN representative for Rhodesia; Information Minister Jorge Robelo; Manuel Dos Santos, the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; members of the FRELIMO Central Committee [word indistinct] and by Sergio Vieira.

The aim of the talks was to analyze the situation in Zimbabwe. A well-informed source said that the talks helped to bring the views of the two parties on the situation closer together. A communique from the presidency of the republic on the talks is expected to be released tomorrow.

Marshal Carver and his entourage will leave Maputo for South Africa tomorrow morning.

Carver Ends Visit

LD091126Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The British high commissioner for Rhodesia, Field Marshal Carver, and the UN representative for the colony, Gen Prem Chand, left our country this morning after talks with President Samora Machel.

Shortly before his departure, Carver told Mozambique Radio that it was noted during the talks that there was agreement on several issues relating to Zimbabwe. He said that it was clear that Mozambique was agreeable to a UN presence in Rhodesia during the transitional period. The British high commissioner went on to say that the two sides had agreed on the need for a meeting as soon as possible between representatives of the British and the U.S. governments and those of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Carver described the talks as frank and open, adding that they had been of great value in clarifying Mozambique's point of view.

RHODESIANS REPORTEDLY PLANNING ANOTHER ATTACK

LD062030Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The military intelligence of the Zimbabwe African National Union's [ZANU] defense department has revealed today that it has captured some spies working for the terrorist Rhodesian regime.

The spies are on different missions covering areas such as gathering information on the locations of the ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] bases, data on the freedom fighers camps, on the coordination of the semiliberated zones and when the president of ZANU and coleader of the Patriotic Front, Comrade Robert Mugabe, would be visiting the operation areas.

Recently, it was reported by FRELIMO intelligence that the terrorist Rhodesian regime is intending to launch another massive naked act of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, and all the people were instructed to maintain intensified vigilance.

ZIPA intelligence has also revealed that the Salisbury regime was planning to make another attempt to destroy the backbone of the Patriotic Front.

ZIPA CLAIMS DISRUPTION OF GUTU ADMINISTRATION

LD081934Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Reports reaching here say that Zimbabwe national freedom fighters have almost brought Gutu area under their control as far as collection of school fees and taxes by the regime are concerned. The enemy's administration has been disrupted in the area. Telephone communication lines have been cut and some bridges have been destroyed by the ZIPA [Zimbabwe People's Army] forces.

About two-thirds of the 33,000 school pupils are no longer paying school fees as per instructions given by the liberation forces. Last year, over $17,000 worth of school fees were withheld. (Serima) council in the southeast of the area is no longer operating and one of the two so-called African special area council offices was burnt down. [words indistinct]

RHODESIA

RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON REPORTS OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY

LD072047Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] In a GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, published today, Notice number 7A of 1978 refers to the publication of information relating to terrorism. In terms of the Emergency Powers Act, Chapter 83, Section (?2), the president, the Hon John Wrathall, has made the following regulations:

No person shall, for the purpose of publishing news by radio, television or writing, communicate, publish or disseminate either within or outside Rhodesia any information which relates or purports to relate directly or indirectly to:

A. Any (?letter) or act of any description whatsoever of the security forces or the government for the purpose of combatting or (?suppressing) terrorism or reporting the incidents thereof within Rhodesia;

B. The commission of any act of terrorism or sabotage.

The notice goes on to say that such information must first be properly cleared.

The following statement was issued today by a government spokesman:

The vast majority of journalists have in the past afforded every cooperation to the Rhodesian Government in receiving matters of a military or security nature. Regrettably, there have recently been a number of cases [words indistinct] security (?current procedures) with material intended for publication or broadcast. Matters that can reasonably be put aside as military secrets and which could be to the detriment of our national security and the safety of our servicemen are being published openly.

It has therefore become necessary to call a halt to this practice and this whole matter will now be controlled by the emergency powers regulation. Accordingly, the government will still publish the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, [Word indistinct] with the new regulation concerning the publication of material relating to the security situation.

GRENADE THROWN INTO HOME OF ANC SECRETARY GENERAL

TA071941Y Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 7 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Salisbury, Jan 7 (AFP)--Nationalist guerrillas threw a hand grenade into the home of a high-ranking follower of exiled nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo in the southern town of Bulawayo early today, an official communique announced here.

It said that the target of the attack was Joseph Msika, secretary-general of the African National Council (Zimbabwe)--the internal wing of the exiled nationalist Patriotic Front jointly led by Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

Mr Msika was said to be out of the country but his wife, who was inside the house, suffered leg injuries.

"There was extensive damage to the room, and a fire caused by the explosion was extinguished by the Bulawayo fire brigade," the communique said.

Senior officials of the ANC (Zimbabwe) could not be contacted for comments on the attack or on Mr Msika's whereabouts.

Mr Msika has been a top aide of Mr Nkomo since the early days of the black nationalist movement in Rhodesia and was a member of the Nkomo-led ANC delegation to the 1975 abortive Geneva peace conference on Rhodesia.

The communique also said that Rhodesian troops killed eight guerrillas while insurgents killed a total of six black civilians, including a prison warden and a schoolmaster.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS CASUALTIES IN RECENT FIGHTING

LD061200Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] Combined Operations Headquarters reports the death in action as the result of a terrorist landmine detonation of Sgt (John Frederick Smuts) of Salisbury, who was aged 22 years, single and educated at Cranborne Boys' High School. Field Reservist (George Chipango) of Mozambique [as heard], who was aged 20 and single, has also been killed in action. The murder by terrorists is also reported of Sapper (Dennis Makongo) of Bindura, who was aged 24 and married with two children; Pvt (Muhammad Ali Baba) of Norton who was aged 37 and married with three children; and Pvt (Enoch Bane) of Salisbury, who was aged 27 and single. All next of kin have been informed.

Terrorists have murdered [name indistinct] and Mr (Mabafalda Wilson Matinga) in separate incidents in tribal trust lands. During the late afternoon yesterday, a gang of terrorists murdered Mr (Joseph Madi) of Norton, after an incident in the (Katanga) beerhall, Norton, in which one of the terrorist gang was wounded and three black beerhall employees were [word indistinct] as a result of a terrorist grenade explosion. Next of kin have been informed. During follow-up operations in the vicinity, Field Reservist (Chipango) was killed by terrorists, and security forces located the bodies of Pvts (Ali Baba) and (Bane). Follow-up operations are continuing. Security forces have killed six terrorists.

In the eastern operation area elements of FPLM [Popular Forces for Liberation of Mozambique] have robbed stores and a bottle store, forcing black school children to transport the stolen property across the border into Mozambique. In a separate incident in the same operational area, two terrorists were wounded when their own mortar bombs landed on their firing position. They and the rest of the gang then fled across the Mozambique border.

ZUPO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SUPPORT FOR CURRENT TALKS

LD081950Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] A leading official of the Zimbabwe United People's Organization [ZUPO] has described the murder by terrorists of (John Lopoma), headmaster of [words indistinct] primary school, as being (?one sign) of the cowardice and [word indistinct] of (?terrorists).

In a statement handed to the (?RBC newsroom), the official accused the [passage indistinct] terrorist [word indistinct] of tribal bias. He said [passage indistinct] of the (?entire) tribe that [word indistinct] will influence peaceful change in the country.

The official appealed to all peace-loving Rhodesians to support the present settlement talks and secure peace.

SOUTH AFRICA

LORD CARVER MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER BOTHA

LD091134Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Roelof Botha, and the British resident commissioner designate for Rhodesia, Field Marshal Lord Carver, have completed their talks in Pretoria.

The meeting, convened at the request of the British Foreign Office, followed a 2-day round of discussions between Lord Carver and President Samora Machel of Mozambique. No statement was released after the talks, but Lord Carver will be meeting newsmen at the British Embassy in Pretoria later today.

Mr Botha said he and Lord Carver had had a useful exchange of thoughts on the Rhodesian situation but declined to go into detail.

AFP Report

PA091301Y Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9 (AFP)--Lord Carver, Britain's commissioner designate for Rhodesia, today rejected Ian Smith's internal settlement plans and said the Anglo-American proposals were still very much alive.

Lord Carver was giving a press conference here after an hour-long meeting with South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

He said any agreement which did not include all interested parties in Rhodesia would not be recognised internationally and had little chance of ending the guerrilla war.

Mr Smith is currently engaged in negotiations with moderate African leaders in Rhodesia, including Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. But an internal settlement has been rejected by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe whose Patriotic Front is leading the guerrilla war. Both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo have been invited to talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

AFP: MODERATE ANTI-APARTHEID ALLIANCE FORMED

PA081453Y Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 8 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 8 (AFP)--A moderate political alliance of coloureds (mixed race), Indians and Zulus will be officially formed on Wednesday in South Africa, headed by the Zulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi.

The cultural and political movement, known as Inkatha, claims more than 100,000 members and has invited coloured Labour Party leader Sonny Leon and the president of the Asian Party for Active Reform, M.Y. Chinsamy, to draw up a common strategy for non-white groups.

The alliance has sprung from men who are committed to fighting South Africa's apartheid system from inside. Chief Buthelezi is prime minister of the Bantustan (homeland) Kwazulu [illegible] nevertheless spoken out against the "partitioning of South Africa."

Both Mr. Leon and Mr. Chinsamy are members of their community consultative organisations for relations with the South African Government.

However, the numerical power of this new alliance--8.6 million people compared with the 4.3 million whites--is bound to give the government food for thought.

Leaders of the coloured community are strongly opposed to the government's constitutional proposals for setting up three parliaments with respective community powers--for whites, Indians and coloureds--with the election of an all-powerful South African president.

Non-white leaders have described the powers of the new president as "dictatorial" and also point out that there is nothing in the new constitution for the country's 18 million blacks.

For most observers, however, the new alliance has an uphill struggle ahead if it hopes to merge as a leader of the urban Africans and the detribalised blacks hostile to any collaboration with Pretoria.

JOHANNESBURG REBUKES CARTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD061352Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's visit to the Middle East and attendant circumstances have been of intense interest to South Africans. First, there is the issue of the Palestinians. It is standing the Carter human rights argument against Pretoria on its head and in general is ripping huge holes in the world's condemnation of South African policy. Pretoria's philosophy, from which that policy springs, is that in a plural population the promise of civil liberty and personal dignity, the noblest bill of human rights is not enough. [as heard] The individual can be truly free and dignified only if a community to which he belongs, and thus his ethnic identity, is secured. That is why self-determination is of such overriding importance and why, after World War I, President Woodrow Wilson of the United States presented as the ideal a state of its own for each and every national community

Indeed, after World War II the United Nations Charter laid down that international harmony was to be based on self-determination of peoples--of peoples, not of states. And it was to achieve precisely this end that the South African Government began 3 years later the implementation of its program of separate development. But the world at large, despite the charter, was set upon a diametrically different course.

In the West the Hitler experience had discredited the sentiment of nationality and anything at all to do with ethnicity, while the newly emancipated states were bent upon erasing the ethnic differences within their population which they had inherited as a result of the arbitrary drawing of their borders by the colonial powers. Both these situations were exploited by the communists to further their own end of an undifferentiated proletarian brotherhood of man. This accounts for the isolation of South Africa. Its policy was opposed for such various reasons by the West, the Third World and the communists.

Now comes the Palestinian issue, the present focus of attention of the whole world. Suddenly on all sides there is the insistence upon a Palestinian homeland. No constitutional guarantees for the Palestinians in a state shared with the Israelis will do. Ethnic self-determination is on the lips of the world's leaders. It has been elevated to the highest among the human rights and it is seen today as the only key to harmony in the Middle East. Even where it is opposed, as by the Israeli Government, it is not because fault is found with the concept itself but for strategic reasons. How in these circumstances, the South African asks, can President Carter and the West demand self-determination and a homeland for the Palestinians while condemning them for white, black and brown in this country?

And while President Carter visits the Middle East, the importance of ethnic self-determination is acknowledged also elsewhere. Madrid grants self-government to the Basques, as it did to the Catalonians a few weeks ago, and as it will do in terms of its new constitution to all ethnic communities in Spain which number 1.5 million or more. Then, as though to clinch the argument, to prove the proposition conversely, as Euclid might have said, came this week the statement of President Carter's minister of health, education and welfare. He said he was astonished, 15 years after the triumph of the civil rights movement, at the incidence of racism in the United States. It intruded still, he said, into practically every aspect of American society.

With all its immense advantages, the United States is unable to achieve race harmony by its formula of full participation by all in a common set of institutions. Yet this is what is prescribed for South Africa in its incomparably more complex circumstances. Such are the holes which this week's events have ripped in the case against Pretoria. South Africans do not expect on that account that the world's condemnation of them will cease. The prejudice by now is too deeply ingrained. But in the psychological warfare in which they are engaged, these developments are a great encouragement to them to pursue unremittingly their course of separate development which, in their plural population, means nothing more nor less than self-determination.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA STRESSES SUPPORT FOR PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD082118Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Kaunda has warned that it would be disastrous to hold full independence general elections in rebel Rhodesia without the full participation of [word indistinct] liberation movement. In an interview with British (?Regent) television network, Dr Kaunda said it was clear that Smith and his henchmen, including racist South African fascist leader, John Vorster, did not want [words indistinct] to take place, because they knew that the participants [words indistinct]. He said Zambia maintains the best time for holding elections is after independence, otherwise Smith and his henchmen would upset the situation, create confusion and chaos [words indistinct] the internal (?fighting) between blacks and white [words indistinct].

Dr Kaunda said this is why Anglo-American proposals could not succeed, since they favor elections before independence in Rhodesia. Dr Kaunda said: Becuase I am positive that the Patriotic Front will win the elections, those who do not want the front to win will create confusion [words indistinct].

He said what was needed was to create conditions for a government of national unity with the Patriotic Front as the center of a new government to include Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, Chief Chirau and other liberal whites [as heard]. Dr Kaunda said the new government should not include [words indistinct] (?the principle) of (?black) [word indistinct] Zimbabwe liberation forces. [passage indistinct]

Dr Kaunda said that [passage indistinct] that all the parties will be united under the leadership of one government. He said he did not doubt that even if general elections were held in Rhodesia today, Bishop Muzorewa would have no chance to win. He said if popular elections were allowed in Zimbabwe today, and there was no military confusion and no creation of deliberate disturbances [word indistinct] the Patriotic Front would win.

Dr Kaunda said he had information contrary to what some people believed, that Muzorewa did not enjoy the popular support of the masses in (?rebel Rhodesia). The president said: It is, however, not Zambia's wish to establish a one-party state in Zimbabwe and all the parties were free to participate except the [word indistinct]. He said our [word indistinct] is based on [word indistinct] principles [words indistinct]. We have been helping them in the liberation struggle because we want peace based on freedom and social justice in Zimbabwe.

On the so-called internal settlement talks between nationalist leaders inside Rhodesia, he said, [words indistinct] to bring about anything real. He said the internal settlement talks had no meaning without the involvement of the Patriotic Front. Dr Kaunda said the young men and women fighting and dying by the hundreds in the bush would not agree to a settlement with people they consider (?false). He said Smith was treacherous and he would do anything to cling to power.

Explaining why the Patriotic Front had refused to participate in the settlement talks, President Kaunda said: This was impossible while Smith's troops, police and Selous Scouts were (?killing their citizens). The president said Smith had sent a message through him (?requesting information), but he had nothing new to tell me on the question of majority rule in Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. Dr Kaunda said despite the economic difficulties Zambia is going through, the country would continue to support the Patriotic Front until genuine independence was achieved in Zimbabwe.

WILLY BRANDT TALKS WITH KAUNDA, FRONT OFFICIALS

LD061148Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, Mr Willy Brandt, held his fourth round of talks with President Kaunda at the state lodge this morning. A State House spokesman said the talks centered around bilateral and economic relations between the two countries. Among those who attended the talks were the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale; the minister of state for economic and technical cooperation; Mrs Lily Monze; and other government officials.

Meanwhile, Mr Brandt today also held talks with leaders of liberation movements in southern Africa at the state lodge. Mr Brandt held separate talks with leaders from the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, the Patriotic Front, the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, and the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa.

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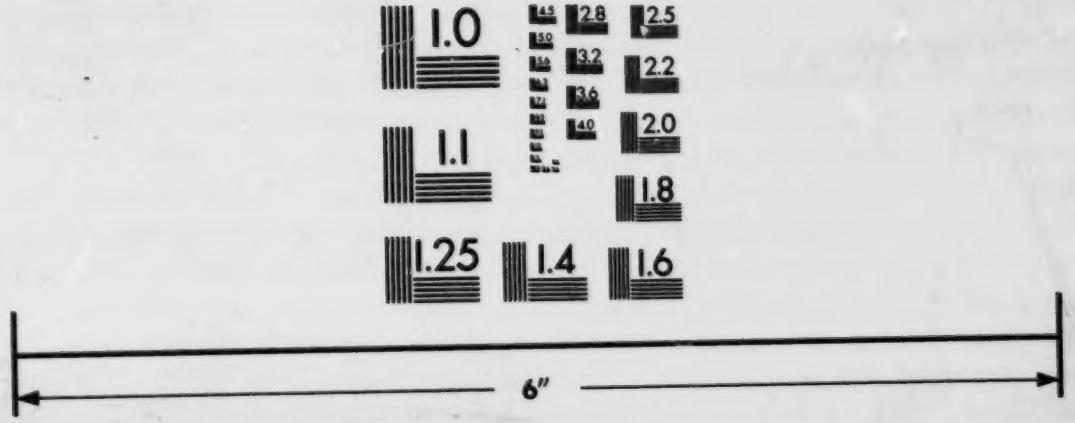

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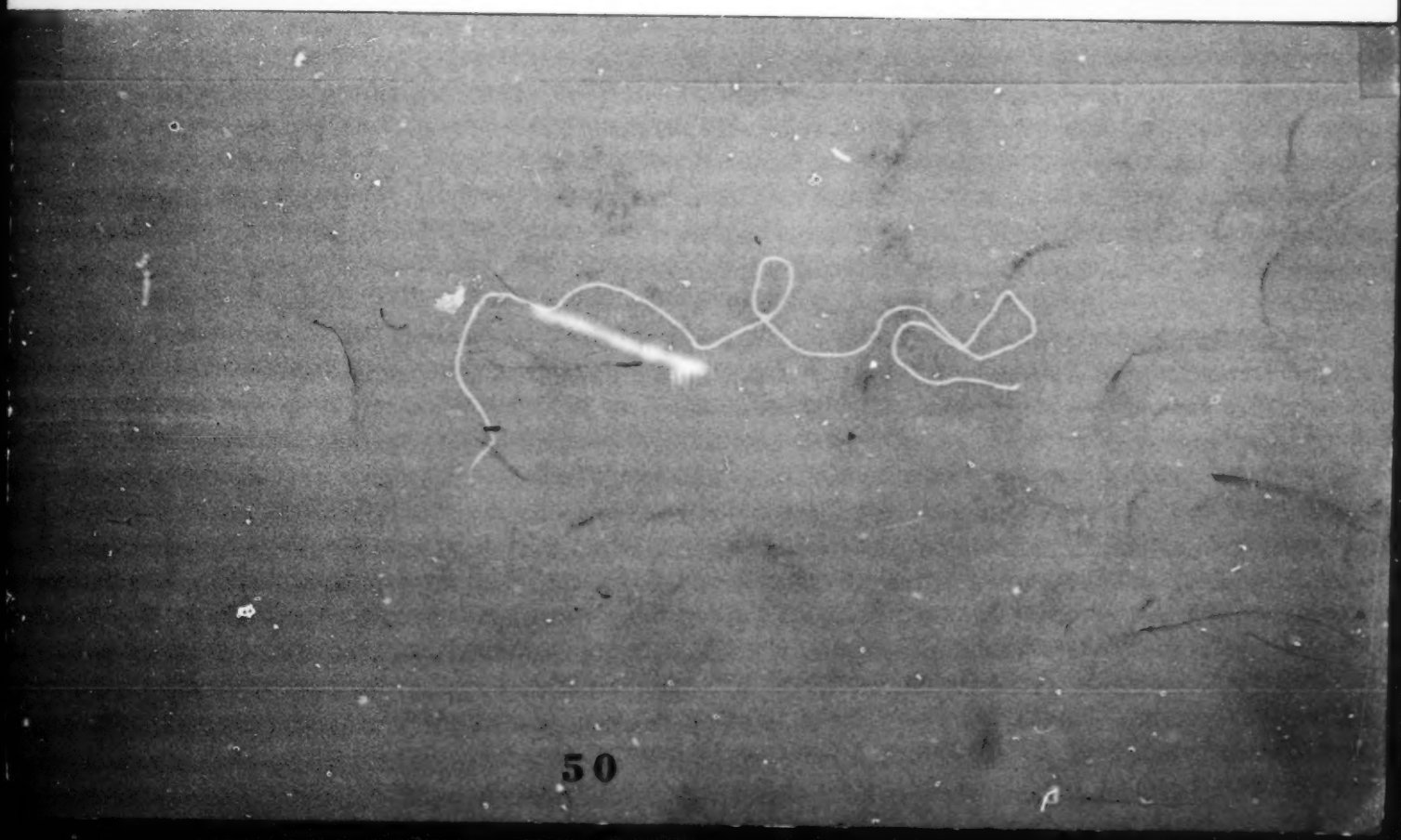
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